

MOLD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Mold Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Report on the health of the Urban District of Mold for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

From Table I it will be seen that the number of live births was 125 compared with 117 in 1959, giving a rise in the birth-rate.

Table II shows that there were 6 still-births, compared with 6 in 1959. In Table III, it is shown that there was a rise in the total number of deaths from 82 in 1959 to 84 in 1960, giving a crude death-rate of 12.51 per 1,000. Table IV gives an analysis of the causes of death. Of the 84 deaths, diseases of the heart and circulatory system accounted for 41, and cancer for 15. In a population which has an ever increasing number of old people, those figures must be expected to show an increase, as these complaints are found mainly in the elderly. It is pleasing to record once more that there were no deaths associated with pregnancy and childbirth. There were 7 deaths from pneumonia and 4 from accidents. There was one death from tuberculosis. Three persons died of bronchitis.

There were 3 deaths of infants under one year, compared with 2 in 1959, 2 in 1958, 3 in 1957 and 5 in 1956.

Concerning housing conditions, the list of applicants is larger. During the year some of the many very deserving cases were re-housed. A points scheme for allocation of Council houses continued in operation. I am indebted to the Council and the staff for their patience and help in this matter. Housing applications at the end of the year were 103, compared with 72 at the end of the previous year.

During the year there were 35 cases of notifiable disease (excluding tuberculosis). Concerning tuberculosis, there were 3 cases and one death from this complaint.

A glance through this Report will show that health conditions in the district were satisfactory throughout the year.

There was no anxiety concerning water shortage during the summer. It is to be hoped that adequate supplies will continue to be available when re-grouping of water undertakings is completed and the Joint Water Board is set up.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Council as a whole, and your officers, for the assistance which has been so readily given to me throughout the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. J. FRASER,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1960.

Population : Registrar General's estimate					
mid-year	...	...	...	...	6,710
Live Births :					
Number	...	...	...	...	125
Rate per 1000 population	...	...	...	...	18.62
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births					3.2
Stillbirths :					
Number	...	...	...	...	6
Rate per 1000 total live births and still births	...				45.80
Total live and still births	...	...	...	...	131
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	...	...	...	...	3
Infant Mortality Rate :					
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	...				24.00
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate					
live births	...	...	...	...	24.79
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate					
live births	...	...	...	...	—
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks					
per 1000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	16.00
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week					
per 1000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	16.00
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths					
under 1 week combined per 1000 total live					
and still births)	...	...	...	...	61.06
Maternal mortality (including abortion) :					
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	—
Rate per 1000 total live and still births				...	—
Deaths (from all causes)	...	...	...	...	84

SECTION A. SOCIAL CONDITIONS INCLUDING CHIEF INDUSTRIES

There has been no change in the area under this heading during the year under review.

Area in acres—1160 statutory acres.

Population (Registrar General's Estimate) :—

Census 1951—6,436.

Mid-year 1956—6,570.

Mid-year 1957—6,550.

Mid-year 1958—6,600.

Mid-year 1959—6,680.

Mid-year 1960—6,710.

Number of inhabited houses—2,057.

Rateable value—£73,796.

Product of a penny rate—£300/2/1.

Vital Statistics—These are given in tabular form. For purposes of comparison, figures for last year are given, and, where appropriate, the rates for England and Wales as a whole.

TABLE I. Births.

		Live Births.				
		Males.		Females.		Total.
Legitimate	...	72	...	49	...	121
Illegitimate	...	2	...	2	...	4
Total		74		51		125

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population :—

1956—15.22

1957—14.65

1958—20.00

1959—17.51

1960—18.62

England and Wales : Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population :—

1956—15.7

1957—16.1

1958—16.4

1959—16.5

1960—17.1

These figures show a rise in the local birth rate. There were 125 live births, compared with 117 in 1959.

The Registrar General's "Comparability Factor" being 1.01, the "corrected" birth rate is 18.80 per 1,000 population.

TABLE II. Still Births.

		Males.		Females.		Total.
Legitimate	...	3	...	3	...	6
Illegitimate	...	—	...	—	...	—
		—		—		—
Total	...	3		3		6
		—		—		—

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births :—

1956—56.60

1957—30.30

1958—36.49

1959—48.78

1960—45.80

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Population :—

1956—0.91

1957—0.45

1958—0.75

1959—0.89

1960—0.89

England and Wales : Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births :—

1956—23.0

1957—22.4

1958—16.4

1959—20.7

1960—19.7

There were 6 still births in 1960 compared with 6 in 1959, 5 in 1958, 3 in 1957 and 6 in 1956.

TABLE III. Death (General) Rate :—

All ages (all causes)—Males 55, Females 29, Total 84. compared with 82 in 1959, 89 in 1958 and 67 in 1957.

Death Rate per 1,000 Population :—

1956—12.48

1957—10.22

1958—13.48

1959—12.27

1960—12.51

England and Wales : Death Rate per 1,000 Population :—

1956—11.7

1957—11.5

1958—11.7

1959—11.6

1960—11.5

There has been a slight rise in the crude death rate for the Mold Urban District. The rate for England and Wales was lower. The rate for Mold is higher than that for England and Wales as a whole. There were two more deaths, the total being 84.

TABLE IV. Deaths (General) Analysis.

Causes.		M.	F.	Total.	Rate per 1000 Population.	
Cancer of stomach	...	2	3	5	...	0.74
Cancer of lung, bronchus	...	5	—	5	...	0.74
Cancer of breast	...	—	1	1	...	0.14
Cancer of other organs	...	3	1	4	...	0.59
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	10	6	16	...	2.38
Coronary disease, angina	...	13	3	16	...	2.38
Hypertension with heart disease	...	1	2	3	...	0.44
Other heart disease	...	3	1	4	...	0.59
Other circulatory disease	...	—	2	2	...	0.29
Bronchitis	...	3	—	3	...	0.44
Pneumonia	...	5	2	7	...	1.04
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	—	—	—	...	—
Congenital malformations	...	—	1	1	...	0.14
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	3	3	6	...	0.89
Motor vehicle accidents	...	1	1	2	...	0.29
All other accidents	...	1	1	2	...	0.29
Gastritis, enteritis	...	1	—	1	...	0.14
Leukaemia	...	1	—	1	...	0.14
Influenza	...	—	1	1	...	0.14
Other respiratory diseases	...	—	—	—	...	—
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	...	1	—	1	...	0.14
Nephritis, nephrosis	...	2	1	3	...	0.44
Total	...	55	29	84	...	...

From this table it is seen that the leading causes of death were again circulatory disease with 41 deaths, and cancer in one form or another with 15 deaths. There was one death from tuberculosis. Bronchitis caused three deaths. Pneumonia seven. Four persons died from accidents (two being due to motor accidents).

TABLE V. Deaths (Childbirth)—Nil.

It is pleasing to record that once again there were no deaths attributable to pregnancy or childbirth.

TABLE VI. Death Rate (Infantile)—that is, infants under one year old :—

		Males.		Females.		Total.
Legitimate	...	2	...	1	...	3
Illegitimate	...	—	...	—	...	—
		—		—		—
Total	...	2		1		3
		—		—		—

Infantile Death Rate of Legitimate babies per 1,000

Legitimate Births :—

1955—31.57
 1956—50.50
 1957—32.25
 1958—16.52
 1959—17.63
 1960—24.79

Infantile Death Rate of Illegitimate babies per 1,000

Illegitimate Births :—

1955—Nil
 1956—Nil
 1957—Nil
 1958—Nil
 1959—Nil
 1960—Nil

Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births (Legitimate and Illegitimate) :—

1956—50.00
 1957—31.25
 1958—15.15
 1959—17.09
 1960—24.00

**England and Wales : Infantile Death Rate per 1,000
Live Births :—**

1956—	23.8
1957—	23.0
1958—	22.5
1959—	22.0
1960—	21.7

There were 3 deaths of infants under one year old, compared with 2 in 1959. Two were less than a week old.

**SECTION B.
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA.**

Officers—The Officers serving the Urban District during the year were :—

Clerk—R. W. Roberts.

Medical Officer of Health—D. J. Fraser, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector and Surveyor—

C. R. Cresswell, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector—A. Hughes, M.A.P.H.I.

Laboratory Facilities—Provided by the Public Health Laboratories at Conway and Birkenhead, and the Public Analyst, Chester.

Ambulance Services—Provided by the Flintshire County Council. Ambulances are stationed within the Urban Area on a 24-hour service.

Midwifery and Home Nursing Services are provided by the County Council. Two District Nurse/Midwives reside in the area.

Home Help—This service is provided by the County Council. Persons requiring home help should get in touch with the Home Help Organiser at the County Health Department or with the Medical Officer of Health.

Tuberculosis.

Clinics—"Oaklands," Chester Road, Queensferry; Wednesdays at 9-30 a.m. The Clinic, Grosvenor Road, Wrexham; Mondays at 9-30 a.m.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

The Clinic, Mold. First and third Mondays of the month at 9-30 a.m.

School Clinic.

The Clinic, King Street, Mold. Wednesdays at 9-30 a.m.

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.

The Clinic, King Street, Mold. (By appointment).

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

This is done in the schools.

Dental Clinic.

School children and expectant mothers are treated at the Clinic, King Street, Mold, by appointment.

Orthopaedic Clinic.

Shotton—New Clinic, Central School. First and third Wednesdays of each month at 10 a.m., and at Wrexham and Holywell.

Infant Welfare.

The Clinic, King Street, Mold. Wednesdays at 1-30 p.m.

Ophthalmic Clinic.

The Clinic, King Street, Mold. The second and fourth Mondays of the month at 1-30 p.m. (by appointment).

Speech Therapy Clinic.

The Clinic, King Street, Mold. Second and fourth Tuesdays of the month.

Health Visiting.

Health Visitor/School Nurses are provided by the County Council. These Nurses visit children in their homes up to school age, and attend at the Infant Welfare Clinic sessions.

Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

This service is maintained by close liaison between the Medical Officer, Health Visitor/School Nurses, Tuberculosis Health Visitors, Home Help Organiser, the Welfare Department, the County Health Department, and voluntary bodies, including associations caring for the blind and deaf, and those otherwise handicapped.

Vaccination is carried out by general medical practitioners, but it may be done by the Medical Officer on request.

National Assistance Act, 1948 (Section 47). (Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention).

One case was dealt with under this heading during the year, and several cases were visited in this connection. The patient was an elderly woman, crippled with arthritis.

Hospitals.

Hospital accommodation is provided by the Clwyd and Deeside Hospital Management Committee. Mold Cottage Hospital remains in use and provides services for local residents. Patients are admitted to other hospitals in the district, mainly in Wrexham and Chester. The provision of out-patient facilities at Mold is much appreciated by local residents.

SECTION C.

Water Supply.

Mold water supply is provided by the Mold Undertaking of the Wales Gas Board. The reservoir, situated on the eastern slopes of Moel Fammau, and built towards the end of last century, has insufficient storage space for the needs of the town. With the continuing growth of the town, and the building of more and more houses, the demand for water increases from year to year. During drought in the summer months the supply from Brith Dir Mawr reservoir is supplemented by water obtained from the Birkenhead Corporation water supply. It is now possible to obtain more water from this source, as Birkenhead Corporation has completed its scheme for extraction of water from the River Dee. There was no shortage of water during the year.

Quality of Water Supply—The water is chlorinated as it leaves the reservoir.

Bacteriological examination of water—Water samples are examined at the Public Health Laboratories at Birkenhead and Conway.

Independent samples are regularly taken by the Wales Gas Board.

Occasional complaints are made by the public concerning an unpleasant taste in the water. This is caused by slight over-chlorination, and can be removed by letting the water stand for a time or by boiling it. This over-chlorination is perfectly harmless to health, and it makes certain that the water is fit to be used. One complete chemical analysis of the water was made, the report being satisfactory. The water is a soft one. Of 11 samples taken, 9 were satisfactory and 2 unsatisfactory. Re-sampling was done, and the results were excellent.

Sewage Disposal.

Regular visits are made to the Sewage Disposal Works and conditions were found to be generally satisfactory. Two workmen are employed regularly in operating and maintaining the works, this being supplemented by additional help as and when necessary.

Regular testing of the final effluent at the outfall before discharge into the river is carried out by the Council, and periodical sampling by the Clwyd and Deeside River Board.

Sewers.

The surcharging of the main Clay Lane sewer in the Nant Garmon area during periods of heavy rainfall still causes concern.

Sewage Effluent Analysis.

Of the eight samples of final effluent, six were satisfactory. Of the remaining two, slight improvement in quality was desirable.

Schools.

All schools are regularly visited, and the children have periodical medical examinations. B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is offered to children of thirteen years on consent of the parents. 275 children were tested, and 167 received the necessary injection.

Refuse Collection.

A weekly collection of house and trade refuse is carried out. One 10 cu. yd. Karrier refuse collector with a crew of five persons including the driver is employed full time, and this is supplemented by a 7 cu. yd. Karrier Bantam refuse collector with a crew of three men including the driver part time.

A separate collection of waste paper is made from business premises and during the year 32 tons of this paper was collected and sold for £96.

Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at Bromfield Lane. Difficulty in obtaining suitable covering material has been the main problem in implementing the Ministry's recommendations on controlled tipping. A workman is employed on a full time basis in maintaining this tip and it is regularly inspected and treated for rodent infestation.

The continual indiscriminate tipping in various parts of the town gives rise to complaints.

TABLE VII.

Number of visits made in connection with Public Health matters :—

Visits re complaints of defects	...	...	...	291
Re-visits to property under notice	...	...	...	176
Inspections under Building Byelaws	...	...	...	402
Shops and food stores	...	...	...	141
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	760
Re refuse collection and disposal	...	...	...	125
Re infectious diseases and disinfection	...	...	...	3
Issue of Petrol Licences	...	...	...	10
Factories Act	...	...	...	45
Bakehouses	...	...	...	9
Sewage Works	...	...	...	62
Dairies	...	...	...	1
Water Sampling	...	...	...	47

TABLE VIII.

Notices Served :—

Informal under Public Health and Housing Acts	28
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SECTION D.

Housing.

At the end of the year there were 2,011 inhabited houses in Mold, of which ~~680~~⁷²⁶ were Council houses. Applicants on the Housing List totalled 103 compared with 72 in the previous year.

24 Council houses and 4 flats were built during the year. 35 privately built houses were completed.

The Council have continued to encourage owners of property to modernise and improve houses and numerous improvement grants have been made.

The conditions in which some persons are obliged to live in houses subject to Demolition/Closing Orders have given rise to concern. Whilst it may appear unreasonable to require owners of such properties to carry out costly repairs, nevertheless tenants and their families are entitled to the provision of a water supply and essential repairs, e.g., making roofs weathertight.

Sympathetic consideration has been given to all applications for exchanges from Council house tenants and many were granted in cases where it would improve sleeping conditions for both families. The Council continued to make the best possible use of existing housing accommodation and several Council house tenants in two bedroomed houses living in overcrowded conditions were re-housed in three bed-roomed Council houses when such properties became vacant.

Vacant Council houses are let by a points system, points being allocated for unsatisfactory and unsuitable accommodation, overcrowding, medical grounds, war service and period of waiting. This system is reviewed by the Housing Committee from time to time.

Moveable Dwellings.

No applications were received for licences to station moveable dwellings within the district.

Shops Act, 1960.

The Council are the authority for the enforcement of those provisions of the Act relating to ventilation, temperature and sanitary accommodation.

No complaints were received during the year.

Rodent Control.

The eradication of rats and mice has been proceeded with during the year, a trained man being employed part-time on the work. Council-owned properties are inspected regularly and treatments for the destruction of rats and mice are carried out as and when necessary.

Any business premises or privately owned dwelling houses found to be infested are treated similarly. In the case of business premises the owner or occupier is charged with the cost of the work.

The following number of surveys and treatments have been carried out during the year :—

Surveys 35. Treatments 30.

Public Conveniences.

The Grosvenor Street Conveniences are cleaned daily and kept in as satisfactory a condition as possible.

Complaints regarding the condition of the public conveniences are occasionally received—mainly from persons who have been visiting the town. Vandalism, including smashing of fixtures and even lighting of fires, is constantly occurring. The Council have under consideration the erection of public conveniences on the Earl Road Car Park.

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Work is progressing steadily on the raising of food hygiene standards in the town. Visits are made to food premises and both the indoor and outdoor markets.

Food unfit for human consumption, voluntarily surrendered.

				No. of Tins.
Grapefruit	...	...	...	4
Pineapple	...	...	...	14
Peaches	...	...	...	15
Apricots	...	...	...	12
Strawberries	...	...	...	7
Cherries	...	...	...	6
Oranges	...	...	...	4

				No. of Tins.
Fruit Salad	...	...	...	8
Pears	...	...	...	21
Peas	...	...	...	6
Beans	...	...	...	3
Tomatoes	...	...	...	21
Fruit Cocktail	...	...	...	3
Chopped Ham	...	...	...	3
Prunes	...	...	...	5
Soup	...	...	...	12
Steak and Kidney Pudding	...	...	...	6
Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	4
Corned Beef	...	...	...	19
Salmon	...	...	...	4
Cooked Ham	...	...	...	30
Pork Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	4
Pilchards	...	...	...	5
Cod Fillets	...	...	...	10 stone
Fish Cakes	...	...	...	25 lbs.

Food Sampling.

Food samples are taken by Mr. E. Lewis, County Public Health Inspector. The goods sampled included milk, dairy products, ice cream, miscellaneous groceries, alcoholic drinks, sausages, fish and meat products. Of 34 samples, 1 was not genuine. This was milk found to contain added water. The producer was prosecuted and was fined £30/5/0. 12 samples of foodstuffs sent for bacteriological examination were satisfactory.

Ice Cream.

Only one premises in Mold manufactures ice cream, the remainder of the shops getting their supplies from manufacturers outside the district. Thirty-five premises are registered under the Act and conditions were satisfactory.

Milk.

In 1955 this district was included in a "Specified Area," which means that only those milks which bear a special designation may be sold in the district. This new legislation will assist in the eradication of milk-borne diseases, particularly tuberculosis.

The quality of milk from the point of view of composition is the responsibility of the County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority. Most of the milk sold in the district is supplied by two large firms outside the district, and this milk is heat treated or tuberculin tested. There are three producer-retailers in the district. They are supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Samples taken were genuine.

TABLE IX.

Number of animals inspected at the three licensed slaughterhouses :—

Beasts	...	...	...	839
Calves	...	...	...	793
Pigs	...	...	...	1578
Sheep	...	...	...	9827

Total weight of meat and offal condemned—5225 lbs.

Slaughterhouses.

From preliminary surveys of the three licensed slaughterhouses in the Urban District Council area and the study of this legislation it would appear that extensive alterations and improvements are required to these premises if they are to continue in operation. The difficulty of extending premises with limited land available for such extensions renders the position more serious. It can be said that two of the slaughterhouses are at times killing well above their capacity and facilities for meat inspection are inadequate in every slaughterhouse.

The number of animals slaughtered indicated that a quantity of this meat is “export meat” being meat for supply to shops outside the Council’s area. Due to irregular hours of slaughter a considerable amount of overtime working at nights and weekends has had to be carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 and 1954.

Licences were granted to twelve persons permitting them to slaughter animals in a slaughterhouse or knacker’s yard in accordance with the provisions of the Acts.

Condemned Food.

When food has to be condemned it is inspected either by the Medical Officer or the Public Health Inspector. The owner is given a certificate so that he may get credit for the goods from the wholesale supplier, and the food is destroyed at the Council's tip. Condemned meat is weighed and is sprayed with green dye before being sold to fertiliser manufacturers.

Factories.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises. (1)	M/c. Line No. (2)	No. on Register. (3)	Inspections. (4)	Number of Written Notices. (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (6)	M/c. Line No. (7)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	...	1 ... 10	5 ...	Nil	...	Nil ... 1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	...	2 ... 36	40 ...	Nil	...	Nil ... 2
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out workers premises)	...	3 ... 6	6 ...	Nil	...	Nil ... 3
Total	...	52	51	Nil	Nil	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars. (1)	M/c. Line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found.				M/c. Line No. (8)
		Found. (3)	Remedied. (4)	Referred To H.M. In- spectr. (5)	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (7)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	...	—	—	—	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	...	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	...	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	...	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	...	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary conveniences (S.7) :—						
(a) Insufficient	...	—	—	—	—	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	...	—	—	—	—	10
(c) Not separate for sexes	...	—	—	—	—	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	...	—	—	—	—	12
Total	...	—	—	—	—	

Part VIII of the Act.

OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111).

		Section 110.		Section 111.			
Nature of Work.	M/c. Line No. (2)	No. of Outworkers in Aug. list required by Sec. 110(1)(c).	No. of Cases of default in sending lists to the Council. (4)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists. (5)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises. (6)	Notices served. (7)	Prosecutions. (8)
	(1)						M/c. Line No. (9)
Wearing apparel							
(making, etc.) ...	13	—	—	—	—	—	13
Cleansing and							
Washing ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
Total ...		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

SECTION F.

Prevalence and control of Notifiable Diseases
(excluding Tuberculosis), 1960.

TABLE X.

Diseases.	Cases notified.					Deaths notified.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	—	(3)	...	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	—	(0)	...	—
Measles	...	...	35	(0)	...	—
Acute Pneumonia	...	...	—	(0)	...	7
Meningitis	...	...	—	(0)	...	—
Erysipelas	...	...	—	(0)	...	—
Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	(0)	...	—
Dysentery	...	...	—	(0)	...	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	—	(1)	...	—
			<hr/>			<hr/>
	Total	...	35	(4)		7
			<hr/>			<hr/>

Figures in brackets are those for 1959.

TABLE XI.

Analysis of Notifiable Diseases. The figures shown in column 1 of the previous table are analysed in age groups below.

Number of cases notified as having occurred among persons of the ages immediately below specified.

Disease.	Under 1.		2-3		4-5		5-9	
Measles	...	—	...	2	...	4	...	29

There were no cases of Infantile Paralysis (Poliomyelitis). There were no cases of Diphtheria and no outbreaks of food poisoning during the year. The Measles cases occurred during the fourth quarter.

Influenza which caused 1 death, was prevalent at the beginning of the year. Immunisation against Whooping Cough is available at the Clinic, and it is to be hoped that this most disabling disease of childhood will be eradicated. Most mothers in the area have already had their children protected.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases notified in 1960.

Age Groups.	Respiratory.	Non-Respiratory.	Total.
Under 5 years	...	—	...
5-14 years	...	—	...
15-24 „	...	2	2
25-44 „	...	—	...
45-64 „	1	—	1
65 and over	...	—	...
All ages	1	2	3

It will be seen that the notifications of new pulmonary cases numbered 1 and the non-respiratory cases 2, total 3, compared with 8 in 1959. There was 1 death from tuberculosis. Of the new cases, all were females. One of the cases was a recent arrival from another district.

Mass X-Ray Surveys.

It was decided in 1957 to have regular visits by the Semi-Static Mass X-Ray Unit, the Unit being stationed at the Clinic, King Street, for one whole day every three weeks. This new system began operating in July, 1957, and results have been satisfactory. Adults and children of thirteen years and over can attend, with or without a doctor's letter. This procedure continued in 1960. 658 persons were examined during the year.

In addition to the above programme, the Mass X-Ray Unit continues to visit schools, factories and other works in the County. 202 persons were examined at two local works.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

This valuable measure in prevention of Tuberculosis in children was introduced to Flintshire schools in 1956. By 1957 the service was working well. Children from twelve to fourteen years were skin-tested. Those showing a negative reaction were given one injection, which it is hoped will protect them for life. During 1960, 1,941 children in the County had been tested and 1,057 received the necessary injection. These figures include 148 children attending Mold Alun

Grammar School, of whom 88 were vaccinated, and 127 attending Ysgol Daniel Owen (Mold Secondary Modern School) of whom 79 were vaccinated, all with the consent of parents or guardians. It is hoped that in time all children leaving school will have been protected, as young people are most susceptible to infection by Tuberculosis when they enter industry as adolescents.

Anti-Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Protection against Poliomyelitis was introduced in the County in 1956. Supplies of the necessary material were limited, and in the first year only 306 children in the County had received the two injections. In 1957, supplies of vaccine improved, and by the end of the year 3,461 children had been protected. In November, 1957, the Welsh Board of Health announced that protection was to be offered to all children between six months and fifteen years of age, to expectant mothers, some hospital staff, ambulance staff and families, and to general practitioners and their families. When the service was introduced, there was some doubt and alarm in the public mind as to the risks involved, but the procedure has been accepted and there have been no ill-effects. Two injections are given, followed by a third after seven months.

During 1958, 12,457 in the County were protected, making a total of 16,224 since the scheme began. In July, 1958, the age limit was raised to 25 years, so that young adults could be protected. In 1959, 21,021 children in the County were vaccinated. By the end of the year 37,255 persons had been protected since the scheme began. In 1960, many extra clinic sessions were held, and by the end of the year 93.61 % of children between 5 and 15 years had been protected. In Mold, the injections are given at sessions held at the Clinic, King Street.

